



In wishing our Agents and friends a prosperous season for 1917, we think it not inappropriate to send this brief introduction to the new Governor-General of Canada, who is spending his first Christmas amongst us . . . Whilst we hope that the Duke of Devonshire will be as frequent a passenger on Canadian Pacific lines as his predecessors have been, it is not so much in that light that he is considered even by an ever-enterprising Passenger Department, but more as the visible connection between ourselves as Canadian citizens and the Throne of that vast Empire through which our own transportation system is the Greatest Highway . . . Our new Governor-General, however, has one interesting link with the railway world in the motto of his family, "Cavendo tutus," which being interpreted is "Safety in Caution," or, as we are all so earnestly preaching, "Safety First."

C. B. FOSTER
Assistant Passenger
Traffic Manager
Montreal

C. E. McPHERSON
Assistant Passenger
Traffic Manager
Winnipeg

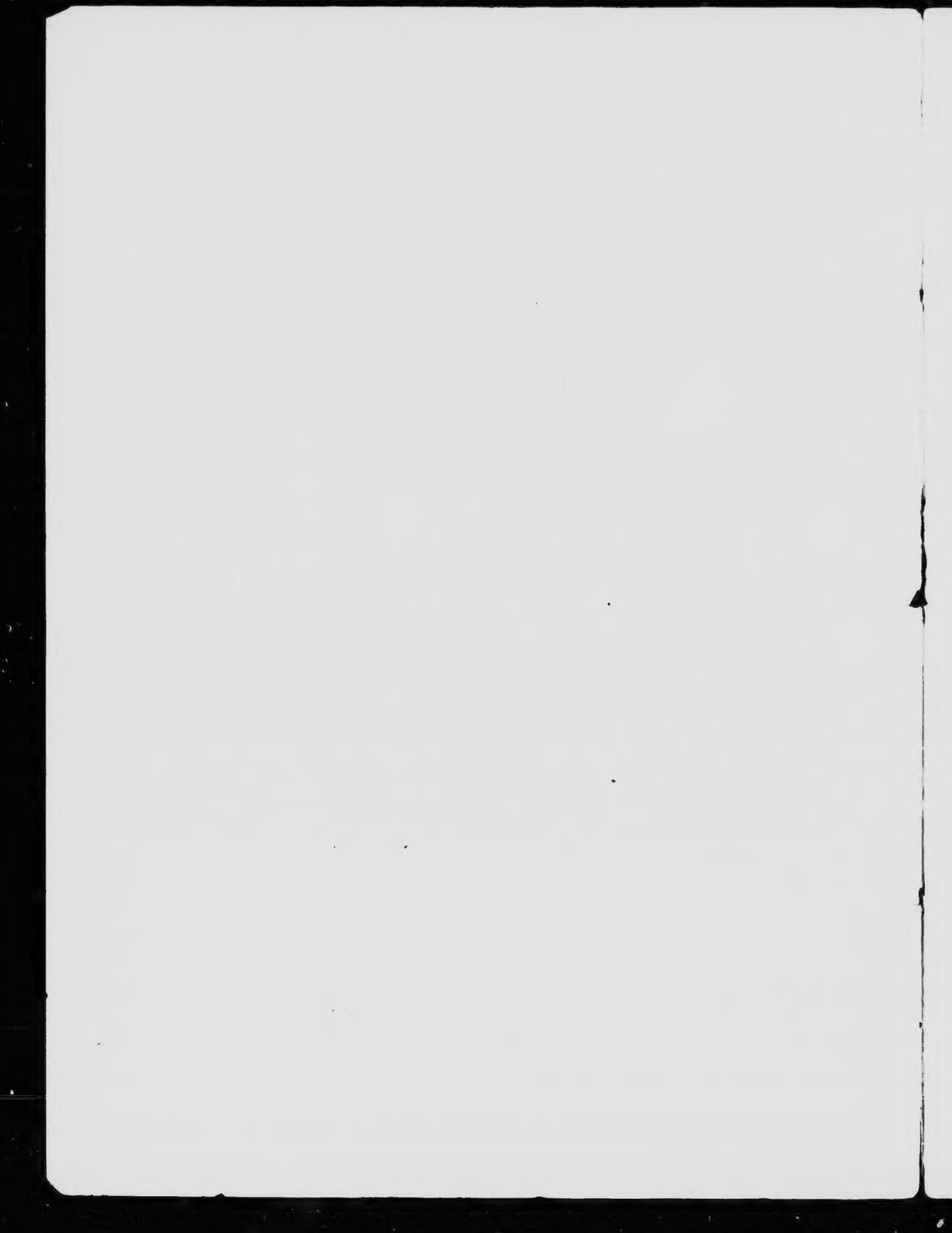
C. E. E. USSHER
Passenger Traffic Manager
Montreal

G. M. BOSWORTH
Vice-Pres., in charge of Traffic
Canadian Pacific Railway
Montreal

CHRISTMAS · 1916

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THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE

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HE GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE DOMINION OF CANADA

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Such is the official title of the representative of the Crown in the greatest of the Dominions of the British Empire, occupying an office the duties of which are to assemble and to prorogue Parliament, to assent or reserve the bills passed by Parliament in matters of Imperial interest, to consult with the King's Privy Council for Canada and submit their views to the Secretary of State in England, while he is expected to keep himself entirely aloof from party political controversy.

Representing one of the most powerful of the great English families, Victor Christian William Cavendish, ninth Duke of Devonshire, came into the inheritance of a great tradition of democracy which makes him peculiarly fitted for his dealings with the Canadian people.

The Cavendishes have been for three centuries the banner



Charles Lennox
4th Duke of Richmond
Governor-in-Chief of
the Canadas 1818-1819

*From an Engraving in the
Chateau de Rambouillet*

bearers of constitutional monarchy, and at the same time have taken practical interest in colonization overseas.

¶ Her Excellency the Duchess of Devonshire is the daughter of a former Governor-General of Canada, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and had as great-grand-uncle the fourth Duke of Richmond, who was Governor-in-Chief of the Canadas in 1818 and 1819. It was during the residence of the Marquis of Lansdowne that the last spike of the Canadian Pacific Railway was driven at Craigellachie, B.C., in 1885. The present Duchess of Devonshire was only a girl at the time, but has doubtless a vivid recollection of this historic moment in the history of Canada's greatest transcontinental railway system.

¶ No English family has had a finer record of fidelity to constitutional principles than the Cavendishes. They took side with the Patriot Party in the Virginia Company which granted a constitution to those early settlers in North America; they led the movement which resulted in the overthrow of the tyranny of the Stuarts, and in more recent times the champion of the recognition of the people in the Government of Great Britain was the present Duke's predecessor in the title.

¶ The Cavendish family has been a family of great women as well as of distinguished men. Bess of Hardwick, who died in 1608, and was thus a contemporary of Shakespeare, is rightly credited as the founder of its fortunes. This estimable lady was the third wife of Sir William Cavendish and bore him eight out of his sixteen children. In her youth a gypsy told her that so long as



Elizabeth Hardwick (Bess of Hardwick)
Countess of Shrewsbury (1520-1607)

From the portrait in the National Portrait Gallery, London



Queen Elizabeth



Mary Queen of Scots



The Duke is a keen sportsman

she was building she should not die, and the fortunes of her four husbands went into the building of great mansions in which she and her descendants could lavishly entertain. Her fourth husband was the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, in whose care Mary Queen of Scots was for a time placed by Queen Elizabeth.

¶ Bess of Hardwick's second son William, who became Lord Cavendish three years before she died, and was granted the title of Earl of Devonshire by James I, invested considerable sums in colonizing enterprises such as the Virginia Company, and helped in the plantation of the Bermudas, or Somers Island. His son Lord Cavendish, afterwards second Earl of Devonshire, was a supporter of the Patriot Party in the Virginia Company, which granted a constitution to the original English colonists in that part of North America. The Virginia Company, by the way, granted the patent of emigration which enabled the "Mayflower" to sail for this Continent with the Pilgrim Fathers.

¶ This second Earl enjoyed his title for only two years, leaving a widow and three children. During the troubled times of the Great Rebellion and the Commonwealth, the family was so identified with the Royalist cause that its fortunes were imperilled, but the Earl himself believed in the family motto of "Cavendo tutus" and lived in safe retirement in the country.

¶ His son William Cavendish, afterwards first Duke of Devonshire, joined the so-called Country Party which the arrogance of the Stuarts forced into existence after the Restoration. During his youth a famous duellist, he came



William Cavendish
1st Duke of Devonshire
Died 1707



William Cavendish
1st Earl of Devonshire
Died 1626



William Cavendish
2nd Duke of Devonshire
Died 1729

William Cavendish
3rd Duke of Devonshire
Died 1755





The Ladies Rachael, Dorothy,
Anne and Blanche Cavendish,
four of the seven children of
the Duke and Duchess

to take an active part in politics, and was eventually one of the leaders of the quiet revolution which led to the expulsion of the Stuarts and the invitation of William of Orange to the English throne. William of Orange showed his gratitude by making the Earl a Duke, who according to the preamble to his patent is described as "a true asserter of liberties, stood always for the laws so restoring the ancient right and religion."

¶ The second Duke of Devonshire was described by a contemporary as "a bold orator and zealous asserter of the liberty of the people," and introduced the bill which is still the English law for septennial Parliaments. His brother James married Anne, daughter of Elihu Yale, the founder of Yale University.

¶ The third Duke was a popular and successful Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose tactful administration won the approval of the Parliament of Dublin.

¶ A rich marriage brought vast estates and stately mansions, such as Burlington House and Lismore Castle, into the possession of the fourth Duke of Devonshire, who followed in his father's footsteps by being both a notable Whig (he was nicknamed the Prince of Whigs) and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, an office which he used to restore harmony between bitterly conflicting factions and religion.

¶ The fifth Duke had little taste for public life. But he had sufficient attraction to win the affections of two of the most brilliant women of the reign of George III, Georgiana Pointz, his first Duchess, and Lady Elizabeth Foster, her bosom friend and ultimate successor. The



GEORGINA, Duchess of Devonshire
(first wife of 5th Duke)

*From the painting by Gainsborough, bought
by the late J. Pierpont Morgan for £40,000*



Henry Cavendish, the famous
Scientist

beautiful Georgiana was famous for her large hats, her costumes, her learning, and her charm.

¶ Although not in the strict line of descent, Henry Cavendish, a second cousin, deserves at least passing mention, for in addition to being one of the most notable characters of his time he was the discoverer of nitric acid and of the composition of water. Immensely rich, Henry Cavendish had no interest except in his work and was on one occasion deeply annoyed at being disturbed by his banker, who wished to know how the scientist desired to invest his very large balance.

¶ One of Georgiana's rivals in society was Jane Maxwell, Duchess of Gordon, who is said to have helped the Duke her husband to raise the Gordon Highlanders by offering a kiss to each recruit. It is interesting to note that the present Duchess of Devonshire is a direct descendant of this Duchess of Gordon, and that an ancestral rivalry has thus ended in the happy consummation of a marriage between the two houses. One of Jane Maxwell's daughters was Charlotte, wife of that Duke of Richmond who became Governor of Canada and died of the bite of a fox in 1819. This great dame it was who gave the famous ball interrupted by the Battle of Waterloo. The other daughter Georgiana married the fourth Duke of Bedford and became thereby the great-grandmother of the present Duchess of Devonshire.

¶ The sixth Duke of Devonshire was like his mother Georgiana, strikingly handsome and lavish in his hospitality, his entertainment at Moscow on the occasion of the coronation of the Czar in 1826 being famous in the



JANE MAXWELL, wife of Alexander,
4th Duke of Gordon

after Sir Joshua Reynolds



ELIZABETH FOSTER, second wife of
5th Duke of Devonshire

after Sir Joshua Reynolds



The Duke of Devonshire with his father-in-law the Marquis of Lansdowne, a former Governor-General

annals of English embassies. He died a bachelor, so that the succession reverted to a cousin, great-grandson of the fourth Earl.

¶ William Cavendish, seventh Duke of Devonshire, had a brilliant career at Cambridge, graduating in 1829 as second wrangler in mathematics and eighth classic. Succeeding in 1834 to the Earldom of Burlington, he supported many democratic measures which found few other supporters in the House of Lords. Deeply interested in the promotion of science and technical education, he was President of the Royal Commission on Technical and Scientific Instruction, first President of the Iron and Steel Institute, founder of the Royal Agricultural Society, and creator of the great industrial city of Barrow-in-Furness.

¶ Spencer Compton Cavendish, Marquis of Hartington, and afterwards the eighth Duke of Devonshire, electrified the House of Commons by yawning in the middle of his maiden speech. "He'll do," said Disraeli, who admired self-possession in others as well as in himself. The Marquis took passage in the "Great Eastern" for the United States in 1867 to study the conditions of the dislocation of industry resulting from the Civil War, and was joined in New York by his father and brother, the father of the present Duke. Returning to England he became in turn Civil Lord of Admiralty, Secretary of War, Postmaster-General (during his office the Government took over the telegraphs, and the halfpenny post-card was introduced), Secretary of Ireland, and then when the Conservatives came into power Leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons. Until 1885 he was



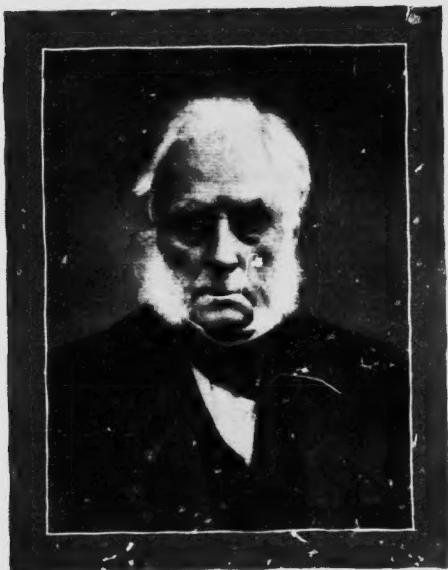
The Rt. Hon. Charles Lennox
4th Duke of Richmond
Died 1819
From the painting by F. Wilkins



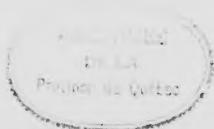
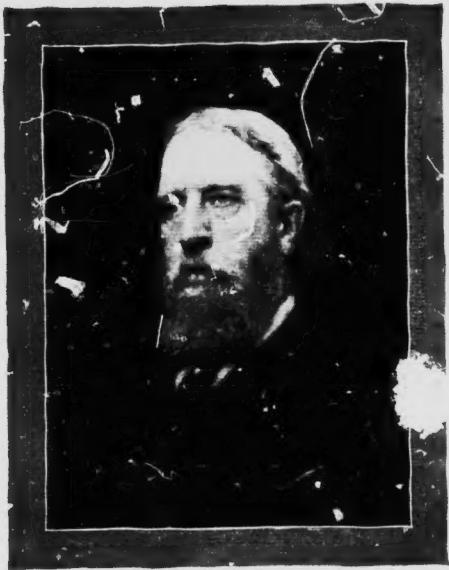
William Spencer
6th Duke of Devonshire
Died 1858
From the painting by Lawrence



William
7th Duke of Devonshire
Died 1891



Spence Compton Cavendish
8th Duke of Devonshire
1833-1908
From the painting by Sir Herbert von Herkomer in the National Portrait Gallery, London





Calling on the King at
Buckingham Palace

the right-hand man of Mr. Gladstone, but on the introduction of the Home Rule Bill broke with the "Grand Old Man" and helped to found the Unionist party. Although many times offered the Premiership, this Duke of Devonshire as often refused, preferring to remain the power behind the throne. The one great tragedy of the family happened in his life when his brother, Lord Frederick Cavendish, was assassinated in Phoenix Park.

The present Duke is said to be the only Duke who has had practical business training. After leaving Cambridge University he joined the staff of a firm of accountants in London. After that he went through a course of law before entering public life in 1891 as a Member of Parliament for West Derbyshire, a seat which he held till he succeeded to the title in 1908. He is, next to the Crown, one of the largest landowners in England, owning nearly 200,000 acres, including immense mines. He has played an active part in public life in England. Twice a Mayor of Eastbourne, in 1909-1910, and of Chesterfield, in 1911-1912, he was a Member of Parliament before succeeding to the title, has been Treasurer of the Household, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, and Civil Lord of the Admiralty. His heir, the Marquis of Hartington, is the eldest of seven children. Like most of his ancestors, the Duke of Devonshire has taken a deep interest in education and is Chancellor of the University of Leeds. It is, therefore, only natural to believe that the wide experience of His Grace in the affairs of the Empire qualify him to be of great assistance in the Government of Canada, and will ensure for him the deep-rooted esteem and appreciation which were so freely and so earnestly accorded to his popular predecessor, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.



DEVONSHIRE HOUSE
London, England

LISMORE CASTLE
Co. Cork, Ireland

CHATSWORTH
Derbyshire, England

THREE OF THE DUKE'S OLD COUNTRY RESIDENCES

PEDIGREE of the CAVENDISH FAMILY

SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH — ELIZABETH HARDWICK "Bess of Hardwick"
Built "Chatsworth" An extraordinarily forceful woman
with a passion for building

WILLIAM, 1ST EARL OF DEVONSHIRE (d 1626)
Created a Baron 1605; Earl 1618
One of the first adventurers to Virginia
And a co-grantee of the Bermudas

WILLIAM, 2ND EARL OF DEVONSHIRE (d 1628)

WILLIAM, 3RD EARL OF DEVONSHIRE (d 1684)
One of the original members of the Royal Society

WILLIAM, 4TH EARL OF DEVONSHIRE (d 1702)
Created 1ST Duke of Devonshire 1694

JAMES CAVENDISH (M.P.)
Married ANNE daughter of
ELIHU YALE
Founder of Yale University

CHARLES CAVENDISH (M.P.)

HENRY CAVENDISH (F.R.S.) (1731-1810)
Great Mathematician & Physician & Electrician
Discovered the constituents of water & air before 1783

WILLIAM, 5TH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

GEORGE, 1ST EARL OF BURLINGTON

WILLIAM, 5TH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

GEORGINA SPENCER

Rival of JANE MAXWELL = 4TH DUKE OF GORDON
Raed Gordon Highlanders

WILLIAM, (M.P.)

WILLIAM, 6TH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
(d 1858)

GEORGINA = 4TH DUKE OF BEDFORD

CHARLOTTE = 4TH DUKE OF RICHMOND
Gore Waterloo Ball Governor of Canada 1843

WILLIAM, 7TH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
2ND Wrangler

SPENCER COMPTON, 8TH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE

LORD EDWARD CAVENDISH

LOUISA = 1ST DUKE OF ABERCORN

MAUD = 5TH MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE
Governor of Canada -

VICTOR, 9TH DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE
Governor General of Canada

EVELYN FITZMAURICE